

W. E. BAKER SOME PHOTOGRAPHER



Build Sheds!

The best advice we can give is

"Build Sheds."

The next best advise is

"Come Here for the Lumber"

One object of both these suggestions is to save you money. Your stock will do better under sheds this winter, saving you money in feed. You can get better lumber for less money here, saving you money on the bill.

THE PLACE TO BUY—

HOME LUMBER & FUEL CO.
ALMA, MICH.

BE WISE

We will make it hot for you this winter if you install a

Calorie or Estate Pipeless Furnace

We guarantee to heat your home to an average of 70 Fahrenheit, in zero weather or below.

We guarantee to save you 35% of your fuel bill and give you an absolutely cool cellar.

These furnaces burn hard coal, soft coal, wood or coke.

Can be installed in two days.

If interested call or write

H. H. THICK

Union Phone 420 221 West Locust St.
MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

A Rare Chance

A matter that is of interest to every subscriber of The Record.

We have lately purchased a quantity of

Gratiot County Histories

of W. D. Tucker with the aim of giving everyone a chance to secure one at a slaughter price, so low that none can afford to be without one. To every subscriber of The Record who is paid in advance we will furnish a copy of this handsomely bound edition for

One Dollar and Thirty Cents

Many of our readers have the book and probably all have seen it. It is a book of 1356 pages, beautifully printed on fine enameled paper, with fine half-tone engravings and handsomely bound. This book was compiled and published by W. D. Tucker, a pioneer of this county, and for many years a newspaper man, giving up five years' time to its production, and it is pronounced by critics to be the best county history ever published in the state, while like publications in other counties are selling for \$5.00 to \$10.00. We have a limited number, so the first come, the first served.

Remember the price to paid up subscribers of The Record is \$1.30. They will be delivered on R. F. D., Alma, for \$1.39 or anywhere in the county for \$1.43. Outside the county postage must be added.

THE ALMA RECORD.

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues
Official Health Bulletin
on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1889 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes
Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza."

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow."

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick."

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the

outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Epidemiologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names."

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forced talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. In most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room."

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers."

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others."

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic three years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over-emphasized."

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person."

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible."

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."

Soldier's Fighting Equipment.

The equipment of a French infantryman in Napoleon's day consisted of a gun and a knapsack. Today the soldier carries an arm of death, the machine gun, as complete as that of the present day, according to the Popular Science Monthly.

Hand grenades and gas grenades, wire snares and a rifle are carried by the foot soldier in the advance. He reaches the trenches. Signal lanterns and skyrockets must also be carried by the officers to keep headquarters constantly in touch with the progress of the fight.

The periscope and the gas alarm are as necessary as guns. Add to all these the other implements of war and you will understand why physical fitness is the principal consideration in the examination of recruits.

She Liked Ice Cream.

After looking the menu over carefully Virginia decided on ice cream. Knowing her fondness for sandwiches, her mamma said, "Why, Virginia, I thought you liked sandwiches better than anything else." "I do," she replied, "but ice cream is so tasteful."

WHOLE STATE TO RAISE FUNDS ON WAR CHEST PLAN

MICHIGAN PATRIOTIC FUND
CREATED BY GOV. SLEEPER
TO STAGE UNION DRIVE
IN NOVEMBER.

7 AGENCIES REPRESENTED

Action In Accordance With Request
of President Wilson; Organization Is Perfected.

The Michigan Patriotic Fund, recently created by Governor Sleeper to combine all appeals for funds by war relief agencies in one yearly drive, embracing the whole state, will make its first campaign the week of November 11. The amount to be raised is approximately \$10,000,000.

A number of counties are already raising funds through their own county war chest organizations and have their quotas in hand for this year. For that reason their participation in the first campaign will be passive and they will be credited with their respective quotas just as though they were taking an active part in the drive.

Different Agencies Essentially One

Establishment of the Michigan Patriotic Fund is in accord with the request of President Wilson, as voiced in a letter to Raymond D. Fosdick, Commissioner on Training Camp Activities. In this letter the president pointed out that the services rendered by the different agencies to our army and to our allies are essentially one and must of necessity be rendered in the closest co-operation. He asked that appeals for funds be united in order that the spirit of the country may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion.

Seven large national organizations engaged in war work will be represented in this drive. They are the Y. M. C. A. War Fund, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish War Fund, the War Camp Community Service, the Y. W. C. A. War Fund, the Salvation Army and the American Library Association.

Each of these organizations had planned a campaign for funds for some period within the next six months. This would have meant a series of "drives" following one another in quick succession and even overlapping. By joining forces in a single campaign, conducted by the Michigan Patriotic Fund, they will save time and annoyance both for the public and the solicitors and promote a better feeling all around.

Giving an Efficient Business Basis

In other words, the object of the Michigan Patriotic Fund is to place Michigan's war time giving on an efficient business basis, and at the same time distribute the burden equitably among all the people. The people of Michigan have shown in the past that they are no shirkers when it comes to backing up the men who have gone to the front from within its borders. The Patriotic Fund will greatly simplify the task of collecting this money and save many precious hours for the real work of winning the war.

Organization of the fund was perfected at a recent meeting held in Detroit. Campaign headquarters have been established at 115-117 West Fort street, Detroit, and the work of organizing the counties is already begun under the direction of the executive committee. The war board in each county will be asked to head up the respective county organizations, and counties already operating on a war-chest basis will be asked to co-operate to the fullest extent.

Plan Copied After Detroit's Big Drive

The Michigan Patriotic Fund is an elaboration of the Detroit plan, which proved so popular that, with a goal of \$7,000,000, Detroit and Wayne county raised \$10,500,000 in a seven-day campaign last May. Executives of the state organization are confident that the people of Michigan will welcome the war chest idea, which affords them an opportunity to give once a year for all patriotic purposes and practically insures them against further solicitation in the meantime.

The Liberty loan campaigns, of course, are entirely separate, the purchase of a bond being in no sense a gift but a sound business investment. Officers of the Michigan Patriotic Fund are: Carroll F. Sweet, Grand Rapids, general chairman; David A. Brown, Detroit, general vice-chairman; Mark T. McKee, Detroit, general secretary, and State treasurer Samuel O'Dell, treasurer.

The executive committee is composed of the officers and the following: E. J. Bullard, Detroit, chairman of the state quota committee; H. H. Dow, Michigan; Col. A. E. Kimball, Detroit; W. J. Norton, Detroit; Ernest A. O'Brien, Detroit; Helen Penrose, Detroit; Alvin Stroh, Detroit.

Each of the organizations participating in the drive is represented on the committee. Mr. Brown will be in general charge of the publicity end of the campaign.

No Nutrient in Bouillon.
Bouillon has no more nourishing qualities than hot salt water. All the nutrient is still in the meat from which the broth was made. The bouillon is a stimulant, that is all. There is no more horrible waste than to throw away a piece of meat from which broth has been made.

Optimistic Thought.

Riches are deservedly despised by a man of honor because a well stored chest intercepts the truth.

How About Your Produce?

We are in the market for

BEANS

for which we will pay \$8.50 per hundred during balance of week. We can use a few cars of old beans on \$8.00 basis, picked to prime.

HAY

We are paying \$20 to \$25 per ton according to quality.

APPLES

\$1.15 to \$1.40 per hundred for hand-picked fruit Nos. 1 and 2. 50c per hundred for Cider Apples.

Nelson Smith

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE

The Little Black Warehouse, Foot of Gratiot Avenue
Both Phones ALMA, MICH.



MAKE THE MOST
OF THIS GREAT
Buying
Opportunity

Every article in my mammoth stock is priced on the basis of its original cost to me. As the cost of replacing any part of my lines is sure to be much higher in the future, you must see the wisdom in carefully and economically buying ahead. My policy of Quantity Buying and Direct Selling at Factory Prices shows up to a greater advantage today than ever before. From Factory Direct to Consumer. You Save One-Third

Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats For Men and Young Men

In range of fabrics, variety of styles and stability of quality equal to any clothing stock to be found anywhere.

SUITS AT FACTORY PRICES				
\$9.75	\$12.50	\$14.50	\$16.50	
\$18.50	\$21.50	\$23.50	\$27.50	
OVERCOATS AT FACTORY PRICES				
\$17.50	\$18.50	\$19.75	\$21.00	
\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50	\$26.50	
RAINCOATS AT FACTORY PRICES				
\$5.95	\$6.95	\$9.75	\$11.75	\$18.50

STYLISH HATS FOR MEN

Regular Fedora, Army and Trooper models in fine merino and pure fur felt. Soft hats are the thing for early fall wear, and I am prepared to serve you well and save you money.

FACTORY PRICES			
\$1.85	\$2.45	\$2.65	\$2.95
CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS			
	95c		\$1.95

MEN'S UNION SUITS

First quality cotton fleeced, wool mixed and pure wool and worsted yarns are used in the making of these garments. Every one full cut, carefully tailored and guaranteed for satisfactory wear.

FACTORY PRICES		
\$1.95	\$2.25	\$2.39
\$2.79	\$3.45	

MEN'S TWO-PIECE UNDERWEAR

AT FACTORY PRICES

Per Garment

\$1.19 \$1.45 \$2.69 \$2.95

Various weights in cotton fleeced, mixed and pure wool garments. First quality only. Lay in your season's supply of underwear at these prices with the full assurance that you cannot do better anywhere else.

THE CELEBRATED

"LINDQUIST SPECIAL" DOLLAR SHIRT

Dress Negligees Worth \$1.50 and \$1.75

Big Selection of the latest pattern Pajamas, Madras and Pongees with soft folded cuffs.

Choice \$1.00

AUTUMN NECKWEAR

Silk Poppins in neat, small, all-over designs, oriental patterned Satins, many colored Foulards, solid color Repps, others too numerous to mention, all new shades. Extra wide end four-in-hand shapes.

FACTORY PRICES		
39c	45c	59c

MEN'S DRESS GLOVES

Best quality black, tan or gray Cuffs, lined and unlined, velvet finished Mocha, dress weight Knit Fabric gloves, with plain or fancy seven backs, plain and fancy knit yarn gloves.

FACTORY PRICES		
\$2.45	\$2.19	\$1.25
		75c

BOYS' YARN GLOVES

59c

SWEATER PRICES

95c	\$1.95	\$2.25	\$2.95
\$3.45	\$3.95	\$4.95	
\$5.95	\$6.95		

Sizes for Men and Boys, all weights and styles. Colors: light and dark Oxford Gray, Red, Maroon, Navy Blue, Brown, Black and Heather Mixtures.

MEN'S HOSIERY

Dress weight plain hosiery, silk plaited, merized, ribbed silk, pure silk, cashmere and cashmere. Colors: black, white, gray, tan and new blue.

FACTORY PRICES

MEN'S WORK SOX, light medium and extra heavy weights. Cotton, wool mixed, and pure wool yarns. Pair 21c, 29c, 39c, 49c, 79c, 95c, 19c, 29c, 33c, 45c, 69c, 75c



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